

The Columbian.
ESTABLISHED 1866.
The Columbia Democrat,
ESTABLISHED 1887. CONSOLIDATED 1889.
PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING
at Bloomsburg, the County seat of Columbia
County, Pennsylvania.
GEO. E. BELL, EDITOR.
L. J. JAMISON, ASSISTANT EDITOR.
GEO. C. ROAN, FOREMAN.
TERMS.—Inside the county, \$1.00 a year in ad-
vance; \$1.50 if not paid in advance. Outside
the county, \$1.25 a year, strictly in advance.
All communications should be addressed to
THE COLUMBIAN,
Bloomsburg, Pa.

FRIDAY, JULY 20, 1894.

THE DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET.

FOR GOVERNOR,
WILLIAM M. SINGERLY,
of Philadelphia.

FOR LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR,
JOHN S. RILLING,
of Erie.

FOR AUDITOR-GENERAL,
DAVID F. MAGEE,
of Lancaster.

FOR SECRETARY OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS,
W. W. GREENLAND,
of Clarion.

FOR CONGRESS-AT-LARGE,
JOSEPH C. BUCHER,
of Union.

HANNIBAL K. SLOAN,
of Indiana.

A splinter of a stone recently fell off the White House. Disintegration of the material or stone of which the house is built is thought to be the cause. Another overhauling is now likely to follow. There's been enough money spent on the inside and outside of that house to build an everlasting house fit for a foreign potentate whose salary is twice that of our President.

War between China and Japan is now about ripe according to newspaper reports. Japan is the aggressor with 10,000 troops already in Korea, and with large reinforcements available. The exact cause of the present trouble in heathendom we have yet to learn. But if Christians violate all sense of honor at times in church and State affairs we may reasonably expect the heathen to do likewise.

The Pension Bill giving to the defenders of this Government 150 million dollars passed the Democratic Senate without a quibble. This may be accounted for by the fact that there are about as many Democratic pensioners to-day as there are those who still belong to the Republican party. The Republican party's great mistake was that it did not pension the soldiers during the many years it had the chance. Now the honors are divided.

We now have 356 Congressmen and 88 Senators in each others way more or less. One-third of this number, within easy reach of their constituents by direct vote, would be the wisest kind of wise economy, and it would have a mighty influence in hastening pure legislation, and also in retarding the impure kind. In falling over each other in their anxiety to earn their \$5,000 salary and to make a record, they often pull the wrong string to suit their constituents. What this country needs is fewer Congressmen at \$5,000 a year and perquisites.

The weak attempt to intimidate it not to kill Vice President Wickes, of the Pullman Company, by sending him a bottle charged with explosives through the hands of a weak-minded individual should have been traced up and punished. If labor wants sympathy, this is not the way to create it in America. However well such anarchic plans may work abroad this country is too young and too fond of law and order to either sanction or approve of this wild manner of redressing real or imaginary wrongs. Let us be thankful, as patriots ought to be, for the continuance and permanence of the righteous influence of the founders of this God-blessed Government.

The political attitude of the *National Record* of Danville is not fully comprehended, it seems. Concerning the misconstruction recently put upon it the editor says in his last issue:

"The old rot of a politician who informed one of our friends that the *Record* was an Anarchist paper ought to spend a few days in school. We would like to meet the dupe upon the difference between Anarchism and Populism. The Populist believes in settling all difference between capital and labor at the ballot-box by constitutional method. The Anarchists, just reverse—by bloodshed, incendiary and revolution. Don't you see, you ignoramus? It is the gold ring the Populists are after, which is the cause of all the present distress."

No Griping, no Nausea, no Pain, when DeWitt's Little Early Risers are taken. Small Pill. Safe Pill. Best Pill. —W. S. Rishton, Druggist. tf.

The Sovereign's Power Powerless.

Notwithstanding the great pretension of Grand Master Sovereign, as to a universal strike, not more than 5,000 trades-union members took kindly to his call to quit work. All the way from 500,000 to a million was his big estimate. The plan of course comprehended the calling out of every laboring man in the country if possible. The trouble is there is too much demoralizing politics and too many divergent ideas in the labor movement itself for anything like harmony or a universal response to the call of organized labor leaders. And, besides, it is not just every poor man with a family to support who can afford to quit his work, either to lie idle or to go to plundering or begging for a living. The idea of plunder and arson is foreign to the true American. But yet, on the other hand, it must be admitted that to strike without arbitrary action against the employer and also against those who would take all places vacated, would be worse than useless, it would be self-robbery on the part of the striker.

If differences between nations may be settled by arbitration, and warfare be thus averted, why not thus settle differences between labor and capital?

If capital is too greedy after getting its chartered rights and special privileges to remember that "the laborer is worthy of his hire," and enough of it at least to raise and educate a family respectfully and comfortably, then labor should have representatives in Congress and the legislatures to look after the annulment of those chartered and protected rights and privileges of capital, and to see to it that there are some deserved rights and privileges also extended to labor as well as to capital. Until labor has true and faithful representatives standing up for them like men, and who are not afraid of ridicule or contempt in the halls of legislation, she must expect to rely upon the mercy and generosity of capital made rich and haughty frequently through the poor man's labor. For one we are not willing to admit that representatives above the price and bribe offered by capital cannot be found for the halls of Congress and the State Legislatures. If the outcome of the present strife does not develop such characters and representatives we shall be much disappointed. Capital takes care to have its rights and privileges legalized, and so must labor, if it ever hopes to hold its own against the highly protected classes.

In a country like this, where the vested power is always in the hands of the majority, and the laboring classes always making up that majority, where is the policy or where the excuse or justification for arson, murder, or bomb-throwing. The God who gave us this best government on earth expects its greatest blessing to all to be wrought out through the peaceful and quiet instrumentality of the ballot and not through the bullet.

THE STRENGTH OF ORGANIZED LABOR.

The liberal wages paid railroad men and their generous contribution toward a sustenance fund to bridge over strikes, &c., gives them more available cash in their treasury than is at hand in any other labor organization in the country. The report of their financial weakness is wrong. The association had been industriously accumulating money for over a year preceding the recent strike. Their receipts for the month of June were over \$10,000 which came from the single source of dues paid in. And one day's receipts in the month of July foots up to about \$1,000. Hence to suppose that the railroad men are without money is all a mistake. Were they all to obey orders and come out together and stay out for a single month, there is no estimating the great loss to railroads that would result from it.

And now Senator Don Cameron is credited with a Presidential buzz in his political head-gear. But as the barrel will not supplant personal magnetism, both Cameron and Sherman are nowhere compared with Reed in this respect. For Reed is a magnet among men. However, the innocent bee should be permitted to buzz just as long as it can make music that magnifies and, in a harmless way, elevates the love-sick aspirant. Old Simon used to say "thumbs up," but he never ran for President.

Whatever mistakes Debs, the labor strike leader, may have made in his various wild assertions he is not wide of the mark in concluding that "a three months continued strike would bankrupt every railroad running into Chicago." It is indeed quite possible for employees to ruin employers, especially where the employers have more valuable property than they can pretend to guard, as is the case with all railroads. It is just impossible to completely guard it where destruction is determined upon along its entire line.

If it be true, as Senator Hill says, that the agitation for an income tax is but a bid for Populist votes, then, we should like to inquire, what sort of a bid is he making by holding aloof from this popular idea, even to the extent of standing in with his avowed political enemies.

GOOD ROADS.

This theme, which as yet is only lightly entertained in this section as an impracticable cranky notion agitated by Coxe, is after all a broad, deep, and quite worthy one. So much so that papers and magazines of no mean pretensions are giving it earnest consideration and elucidation. The very good roads of the older countries will no doubt eventually supplant our wagon-breaking and horse killing American roads. And what better investment could be made of any superfluous funds in the State or national treasuries? What appropriation of such funds that the mind can conceive of would be more universal or so far reaching in its beneficial effects to man and beast of this country. If it is true, as we have often thought, that the great bulk of money appropriated for so-called public purposes and benefits, is after all gotten through false representation and in the interest of a class or a few, it surely would not be so with money spent upon public thoroughfares. Why not spend State and National money on continental thoroughfares as well and freely as upon water thoroughfares—rivers, harbors, &c.? Rivers and harbors have received State and National appropriation as far back as we can remember, while the great bulk of travel and transportation after all is done over land as best it can be and at the expense of the impoverished farmer and gain of railroads. Because much public money is wasted annually through the river and harbor bill by the vain attempt to make navigable certain insignificant water ways or streams which the God of nature never intended should be navigable for anything larger than a raft or bateau, is no logical argument against good continental roads, which are the common property of all mankind, even including the bicyclers who pay taxes as well as those who don't.

We believe the time is at hand when the old fashioned toll-gates, with their extortionate privileges in the interest of corporate power and corporate cunning, should be abolished; and that the idle and superfluous funds of the States and also the nation should be liberally invested in making and maintaining good roads for the common good of the good subjects that may be found struggling for financial life in the rural districts. We have not exhausted this subject by any means.

For instance, Mrs. Chas. Rogers, of Bay City, Mich., accidentally spilled scalding water over her little boy. She promptly applied DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve, giving instant relief. Its a wonderful good salve for burns, bruises, sores, and a sure cure for Piles.—W. S. Rishton, Druggist. tf.

If the Great Eastern was the largest vessel the Minneapolis has proven herself to be the fastest in the world. Hitherto the Columbia bore the honors in point of time-making. The Minneapolis is a triple-screw cruiser that can skim along at the rate of a little more than 26½ miles an hour. That will do for boat-riding. The Government's offer of a bonus besides the contract price for building her has no doubt proved a great incentive to make her get along. The bonus paid is \$400,000. And what the entire contract netted is their private business we suppose. Somebody is getting rich through Uncle Sam right along.

Though the Chinese government officials are trying to suppress the terrible truth, reliable report, direct from Canton, says that in this city alone 40,000 deaths have occurred from cholera which is spreading throughout the Chinese empire. We have often wondered whether a little Christianity and cleanliness would not rid heathendom of its terrible plagues.

The pathetic song of Debs:—
"If I am so soon to be done for,
Oh what was I begun for?"



Mr. A. J. Davenport

Impure Blood

Caused large boils on my face and neck. I was told to take Hood's Sarsaparilla faithfully.

Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures
by, and after using 3 bottles was free from all eruptions. I am perfectly cured and in excellent health. A. J. DAVENPORT, Milton, N. J.

Hood's Pills are purely vegetable and do not purge, pain or gripe. Try a box. 25c.

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We refer by permission to
J. D. Bodine,
J. H. Binard, Catawissa.
2-2-94 mo.

Lippincott's Magazine for August, 1894.

The complete novel in the August number of *Lippincott's* is "Sweetheart Manette," by Maurice Thompson. The scene is laid at Bay St. Louis, on the Gulf of Mexico, and the charming heroine has a quartette of lovers, and no little difficulty in deciding between them. This well-known author has done no better work.

Louise Stockton's tale, "A Mess of Pottage," is concluded. Other short stories are "At the Rough-and-Tumble Landing," by Prof. Charles G. D. Roberts; "A Military Manoeuvre," by Kate Lee Ashley; "The Everlastin' Buzzards' Sit," by Charles McIlvaine; and "An In Memoriam of the Keys," by Johanna Staats.

Thomas Stinson Jarvis contributes an acute and suggestive essay on "Feminine Phases," and Charles Henry Webb discusses "Uncared for Cats" in a humorously humorous vein.

Mrs. M. E. W. Sherwood supplies interesting reminiscences of Washington before the War. Mary Elizabeth Blake writes on "Muscles and Morals," George Grantham Bain on "Newspaper 'Faking,'" and Will Clemens on "Chinese Shops" and their peculiar signs.

The poetry of the number is by Margaret Gilman George, Dora Reed Goodale, Fannie Bent Dillingham, and Professor John B. Tabb.

All the talk in the world will not convince you so quickly as one trial of DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve for Scalds, Burns, Bruises, Skin Affections and Piles.—W. S. Rishton, Druggist. tf.

CANDIDATES' CARDS.

The following persons announce themselves as candidates for the offices named, subject to the rules of the Democratic party.

FOR CONGRESS,
CHARLES R. BUCKALEW,
of Bloomsburg.

FOR STATE SENATOR, (24th District.)
J. HENRY COCHRAN,
of Lycoming County.

FOR SHERIFF,
J. W. HOFFMAN,
of Orange township.

FOR SHERIFF,
J. B. MCHENRY,
of Benton.

FOR SHERIFF,
W. W. BLACK,
of Greenwood Township.

FOR REPRESENTATIVE,
E. M. TEWKSBURY,
of Catawissa township.

FOR REPRESENTATIVE,
WM. T. CREASY,
of Catawissa township.

FOR REPRESENTATIVE,
ANDREW L. FRITZ,
(North Side.)

FOR SHERIFF,
G. W. HIRLEMAN,
of Benton.

CHARTER NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that on Monday, the 13th day of August, 1894, an application will be made by F. J. Richard, J. L. Richardson, George C. Roy, George J. Richards and John F. Richards, to the Governor of the State of Pennsylvania, under an act entitled "an act to provide for the incorporation and regulation of certain corporations," approved April 28, 1874, and the supplements thereto, for the charter of an intended corporation, to be called the Bloomsburg Manufacturing Company, the character and object whereof is the manufacture of articles from brass, copper or steel or any other metal or metals, or any article of commerce from metal or wood or both. And for these purposes to have and enjoy all the rights, benefits and privileges of the said act of assembly and its supplements.

L. E. WALLER, Solicitor.

DO YOU NEED ANY?

You must not forget we are closing out all of our summer goods now at prices away down. Don't think because it is cool now we will not have any more hot weather. Hicks says the latter part of July will bring us hotter weather than ever. Better be prepared for it.

HAVE YOU EVER SEEN OUR SHOES?

All sizes from \$5.50, \$4.50, etc., all to \$1.25. Another lot at \$1.00. It will pay you to examine them. Ladies' Oxford Ties we are selling at \$1.00; they were \$1.50. Misses' are now 80c.; they were \$1.00. Best made and will give satisfaction.

Grocery Department.

We have just unloaded a car load of salt, and have it in all grades and sizes of bags, *extremely* cheap. It will pay you to examine it and prices before you buy. Don't forget we carry a full line of dishes and glassware, glasses all prices and designs very neat. We also carry a full line of groceries too numerous to mention, for picnics and hot weather, to prevent cooking.

Pursel & Harman,

BLOOMSBURG, PA

Snyder & Magee Co. Lim.

4th and Market Sts. Bloomsburg, Pa.

Great Mid-Summer
Clearing Sale.

Our buyer has just returned from the markets where he has completed purchases of goods suitable for the fall trade. And in order to make room for same we have decided to sell our entire

Summer Stock

-AT-

Sweeping Reductions.

Here are a few of the wonderful bargains we will offer during the next two weeks:—

32 inch part wool challies,	former price 23c.,	now 10c.
24 " cotton "	" " 7c.,	" 3½c.
24 " summer calicoes,	" " 7c.,	" 4c.
36 " twilled delaine,	" " 15c.,	" 6½c.
36 " Tartan plaids, [part wool]	former price 25c.,	" 12½c.
36 " figured lawn "	" " 20c.,	" 12½c.
30 " satin stripe mull "	" " 15c.,	" 10c.
50 pieces staple checks for aprons,	former price 6c.,	" 4c.
50 " 36 inch bleached muslin	former price 6c.,	" 4½c.
40 pieces 36 inch unbleached muslin,	former price 7c.,	" 5½c.

In addition to the foregoing we will offer special bargains in silks, worsted dress goods, satins, pongees, organdies, brocades &c., &c.

Every week we are opening new departments. Our latest is for toilet articles, which will be found complete with every article requisite. Soaps, oils, combs, brushes, and the celebrated "Lady Jane Grey" perfumes.

To see our table linen stock is to be convinced that it is the largest in the State. All we ask is a visit to our store. No visitor is forced to buy.

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FOURTE AND MARKET STREETS.
BLOOMSBURG, PA.